

law has been carried into effect, according to its
original intent, under the control of efficient
officers, and with the disturbing influence of
political questions, its action has been happily
harmonious, and its administration, with slight
exceptions, has been efficient, and its vital
principles, but merely correcting some oversight
and supplying some deficiencies, it will remain
among our statutes, an exponent of the wisdom
of its framers, and an honor to the State.

The signs of our educational progress may be
seen in the increasing number of graduates of
schools of established reputation, and others
arising to that position—and in the large, con-
fident, and costly edifices that have been erect-
ed for purposes of education, in various parts
of the State. The building of numerous schoolhouses,
and the increasing demand for competent teachers,
are additional evidences of the favor with
which the people regard educational interests.
The recent organization of a Teachers' Institute,
and the later organization of a State Teachers'
Association, with its associated lectures, I find
of good omen; and proof that beneficial and
enriching influences will flow out from these
institutions.

During the past two years, the steadily increase
of the number of students in our several Colleges,
and the manifestations on the part of those who
have charge of these institutions, of an active
sympathy with all the educational movements of
the State, have afforded additional and gratifying
evidence of the sound state of popular opinion on
the subject of education.

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wealth, we are trusting these great interests
to chance, and to individual enterprise.
In view of the facts that there are, Indiana
is entitled to the benefit of the railroad, either
now running or about to be completed, at ap-
proaching a state of completion—that the affairs of some of these
roads are controlled by the interests of citizens
of other States—that our railroads furnish
employment to thousands of hands—and that
the policy of these corporations exercises an
important influence on the trade and commerce
of the State, and on the character of the citizens
—it becomes the duty of the Legislature, not
only to adopt efficient measures for the prevention
of unauthorised and unjust exactions upon the
traveling public, but to provide, as far as human
forethought can provide, and by any means within
the scope of legislative authority, for the preven-
tion of those railroad accidents which so fre-
quently result in the destruction of property and
the loss of human life.

Many of the common railroad accidents of the
day, which are caused by unsatisfactory tem-
porary bridges, defective locomotives, badly con-
structed railroads, improper signals and careless-
ness on the part of employees, might be avoided,
by subjecting the conduct of railroad companies
to the scrutiny of officers deriving their authority
from the Legislature. You are therefore invited
to take into consideration the expediency of pro-
viding for the appointment of General Railroad
Commissioners, who shall be practical and
scientific men, and who shall be invested with
power to visit the different roads, inquire into
and report upon, and regulate the conduct of
the roads, and to make such regulations as may be
necessary for the safety of the traveling public.
It is confidently hoped that the present Leg-
islature will, without authorizing any unreason-
able interference with the affairs of railroad
companies, provide for the appointment of such
officers, and to invest them with the authority
able laws for holding to the strict account
all persons entrusted with the management
of these corporations.

An early consideration of the expediency of
creating the office of Attorney General is urged
upon the attention of the General Assembly.
With respect to this subject, the justice of the
views expressed in my former communication, I
trust has been confirmed by the experience of
the two past years. The amounts paid and the
fees incurred by the State for professional
services, during that period, will exceed the
sum of five thousand dollars. Constitutional
questions that affect the revenues of the State,
the common schools, the tenure of offices, &c.,
are constantly arising, and it is not possible to
have a State without a permanent and efficient
counsel, clearly indicating the necessity
of creating the office of Attorney General.

In the application of the principles of economy,
in fixing the compensations of the officers of the
State government, we should be careful to avoid
a person's salary. The salaries attached to
our public offices should not be prodigally large,
but they should be sufficiently remunerative to
command, in the administration of the public
affairs, the services of the most worthy and
most competent men. The very best and most
wholesome laws may, in consequence of their
improper interpretation or improper adminis-
tration, fail to accomplish purposes for which they
were made.

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of the sale (in pursuance of an Act of the General
Assembly, approved February 23, 1852), of the
interest in the State of the Madison and
Indianapolis Railroad, have not been paid. A
mortgage was taken upon the road and all its
equipment, and duly recorded in the several
counties through which the road passes. Upon
the failure to pay the first instalment of seventy
thousand dollars, due the first day of January,
1854, the claim was placed in the hands of the
attorneys for collection. The report of the
Trustees named in the mortgage, and the cor-
respondence upon the subject, together with a com-
munication from the President of the Company,
will place before you the condition of this claim.
Many important questions, all of which will
doubtless require your careful consideration, have
been raised and the operations of our new con-
stitution and Revised Statutes, since the last ses-
sion of the General Assembly. Among the sub-
jects that will claim your attention, are, the
amendment of the law in relation to the com-
pensation of Sheriffs for the removal of convicts
to the State Prison—the expediency of investing
Clerks of Courts with power to order the selling
of the lands of delinquent taxpayers—the decision
of the Supreme Court, on the subject of the
amendment of Statutes—and the extent to which
it will become your duty to revise the laws affect-
ed by that decision.

We cannot be indifferent spectators to the
action of the General Assembly and to the
political events of the day. The past year has
been one of unusual political excitement, and
to the patriot, it must be a source of regret to per-
ceive that the excitement has, in no small degree,
evinced a dangerous spirit of sectionalism.
Indiana, as a State has wisely selected her own
mode of policy, and the people feel that they have
the right, from time to time, to change or modify
it. The people of Indiana, however, are not
prosperity that we have attained under our own
free institutions, we have uniformly respected the
constitutional rights of each member of the con-
federacy, and no just cause of complaint against
Indiana can be made by any State of the Union.
Whatever views may be entertained by others,
it is my sincere opinion that at this juncture,
the people of no State are more national in their
political sympathies than are the citizens of In-
diana. Enjoying the privilege of making our
own laws, in our own way, on all subjects not
prohibited by the constitution of the United States,
we acknowledge the existence of a similar right
in the people of every other State and Territory
in the Union. I know of no other principle, but
this upon which we can stand with safety and
honor. It is the chief corner-stone on which
under God, the security and perpetuity of the
Union rests. If we cannot maintain this position,
there is no hope of peace and harmony in the
future. Whenever we abandon this stand, we
shall lend our influence in invoking that worst
feeling and sympathy of the members of the great
confederacy—this transforming the moral and
fraternal ties that bind us together, into mere
galling and oppressive physical forces.

Our only hope of perpetuating our institutions
in all their original vigor and purity, rests upon
the adoption of that system of legislation that
throws the several States and Territories of the
Union more and more upon their own resources,
and confines the action of the General Govern-
ment within the limits defined by the constitu-
tion.

Arduously desiring to co-operate with you, in
all that will advance the interests of our beloved
commonwealth, and looking to that. Being who,
alone, is able to guide us in the paths of wisdom,
you have my warmest aspirations, that all your
proceedings at this interesting and critical period
in our history, may have a tendency to increase
the strength and maintain the honor of our State,
and promote the happiness and prosperity of the
people.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.
January 4, 1855.

General Assembly.
We publish to-day the full proceedings of the
General Assembly. In the Senate the following
officers were elected, (all democrats):
Solon Terman, Secretary.
For the House, Charles C. Warner, Door-keeper.
The House elected the Fusion nominees, with
great unanimity.
Gen. David Kilgore, moral reform, Vice-Speaker.
John Kilgore, free soil reform, Clerk.
John C. Gurnea, old line, Assistant Clerk.
Butler Hubbard, old line abolitionist, Door-
keeper.

Arrival of the Asia.
New York, Jan. 3.
The Asia arrived at Halifax, at 9 o'clock this
morning. The Baltic arrived on Wednesday
morning. Affairs before Sebastopol are unchanged.
The weather has been very bad, and much sick-
ness prevailed. The Russians are frequently
suffering from cholera, and the French, and were
always repulsed with considerable losses on both
sides. Reinforcements to both armies continued
to arrive. The bad state of the roads prevented
energetic operations.

Prussia declined joining the Triple Alliance,
but expressed a willingness to negotiate with
England and France, and with that view a special
envoy had arrived in London.
Lord John Russell, in a speech in Parliament,
looked confidently for an offensive and defensive
alliance with Austria, before the opening of the
next campaign. The Foreign Enlistment Bill
had awakened angry discussions in Parliament.
Consols closed at 93½.

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The market for bread-
stuffs was generally firm, and flour commanded
full rates. The transactions, however, were not
so heavy as of late, owing mainly to the light
supply of good qualities. The quotations current
at the sailing of the Atlantic are repeated: wheat
unchanged, market for Indian corn at 64 per
quarter better—Provisions generally unchanged,
though contractors for pork and beef, had been
made at rather high rates.

The Russian despatches on the south, are esti-
mated at 100 guns stronger than when the siege
commenced, while on the other hand the British
have erected a very powerful new battery, not
yet opened, on an eminence north of the valley
of Inkermann, commanding every house in Sebas-
topol, and every approach to the city. Since the
commencement of the siege, the Russian army
has been reinforced by 200 British troops have de-
serted to the Russians. Despatches say that provision
and ammunition are becoming scarce in the city,
but there was no famine. It was observed that
the Russians were arming their ships in the
Harbor, probably to attempt a surprise by sea.
Gen. Lobanoff, despatched to the front, to inspect
a fault committed at Inkermann, on the 5th
November.

5,000 French troops reached Constantinople,
on the 8th inst., on their way to the Crimea.
The contingent of Omar Pasha's force to be
sent to the Crimea, is now fifty thousand. Omar
was to embark in ten days. Gen. Geyon,
Russian, and 100 Polish troops, were ordered
to the Crimea. Soon as the English
fleet withdrew from the Gulf of Finland, the
Russian admiral Sierronoff put to sea from Swea-
bor in Oct. 14th, with 9 ships and steamer as
far as Leago. On the 10th of Nov., Admiral
Rimnissoff left Emburg with 4 ships of the
line, and 2000 troops, and reached Cron-
stadt.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The President's Message
was published in England on the 18th, and the
public mind is so occupied with the war that
the Message was passed over almost without re-
mark. Sir James Graham stated that the British
were making vigorous efforts for the destruction
of the Confederate States. The House of Com-
mons on Friday night, and passed by a ma-
jority of 38. Lord John Russell stated that the
number of troops France was willing to send to
the seat of war, was limited by the number of
transports. Sir Charles Napier has returned to
England and was well received at Portsmouth.
The projected expedition to the Crimea, which
had been postponed till March, has been decided
upon.

AVSTRIA.—The Morning Chronicle says that
the Emperor of Austria has sent the decoration
of St. Stephen, as a mark of friendship to
Napoleon.

JAPAN.—In the 2nd Chamber it was resolved
to open the Prussian ports and the trade to
English ships.
The treaty between Great Britain
and Japan is very favorable. Sir Francis Steer-
ling attempted to obtain similar terms for France,
but the Japanese Government refused. A special
French Minister will be sent.

In the London money market, English bonds
are quiet, without much fluctuation.
LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Breadstuffs—market
firm. Philadelphia and Balt. flour, 44½ 45½;
Wheat, 45s 5s; common, 42s 6d to 43s 6d;
White meal, 12s 3d to 13s 3d; Red, 11s to 12s
11d. Indian corn advanced 6d, white and yellow
meal, 12s 3d to 13s 3d. Others unchanged except
white wheat 13s; Western canal flour 41s 4d.
White corn 46s.

PROVISIONS.—Richardson & Co. report the
2d government contracts for Beef taken at the
extreme rate of £10 10s to £12 per tierce. Stocks
small, yet dealers bid very sparingly; scarcely
any business. Pork market strong, but not
much doing.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855.

We are under obligations to Hon. J. D.
BRIGGS, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. E. M.
CHAMBERLAIN, our Representative in Congress,
for valuable Public Documents.

The FINE ARTS.—We direct attention to the
advertisement of the Metropolitan Art and
Literary Association, as being an enterprise
worthy of patronage. Each subscriber of \$3.00
it will be seen, gets a Magazine to the value
of his subscription, and has besides a chance in the
distribution, by lot of a large collection of choice
statuary, oil paintings &c., including several
masterpieces of art. Powers' celebrated Greek
Slave is among the prizes. The drawing will
take place on the 30th inst.

Further particulars can be obtained of Mr.
Smith, at the Telegraph Office, honorary secretary
for Fort Wayne.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADIES' GAZETTE OF FASH-
IONS.—We have received a number of this new
and popular paper, which is, we learn, rapidly
superceding all others as Fashion's official
bulletin. It contains a profusion of illustrations
of the latest Paris, London and New York styles
of every description of garment, cap, bonnet, and
head dress; &c. &c.; patterns of embroidery and
crochet work; music, poetry, &c. &c. For
milliners and dress makers it is quite an indis-
pensable work, and the fashionable world at
large will find much of deep interest in its pages.

Published monthly by FRANK LESLIE, 6 John
Street, New York, at \$3.00 per annum, 25 cents
each number. For sale at Hill's Book Store.

Death of a Pioneer.—Alexis Coquillard, well
known as the earliest white settler in Northern
Indiana on the site of the present city, died
yesterday of a large Great Mill at South Bend, In-
diana, which had burned the Saturday before, fell
from a beam a distance of 18 feet and crushed
in the front of his skull, from which he died in
an hour. He is well known to all the earlier
citizens of this city personally. He was long a
partner of our late enterprising citizens Francis
Compart, the firm name being "Compart &
Coquillard"—Fort Wayne Times.

Our Railroad.—The directory of the Fort
Wayne & Southern Railroad, were in session last
week. We understand they ordered the con-
tractors to put on 100 men; between this town
and Fort Wayne immediately.

The contract for the bridging and the ties will
be let next month.

The company desire to commence laying the
iron at Fort Wayne by the first of May, &c., we
will see what can be done.—Hunting Banner.

Relief Matters.—The Directors of the Crav-
en Relief Association, Frankfort, Kokomo & Ft. Wayne, R.
R. Co. met in this place on Tuesday and Wed-
nesday. Col. Pratt of Rockville, President of the
Road, was present at the meeting. We have
not been able to collect and give a full report of
the business transacted during the sitting of the board.

Arrangements were made for the relief of a
large number of the poor who are suffering from
the effects of the late heavy snows. The board
decided to send a large number of hands to work on
the road, and to send a large number of hands to
work on the road.

Col. Pratt stated that the contract made with
Brown, Barker & Co. for the construction of the
road, was the most favorable contract for the
company he had ever seen made. That the con-
tractors were going on with energy in the execu-
tion of their contract, and he hoped the stock-
holders would not fail in theirs. He also stated
in reference to the Evansville Road, that the cars
were running from Evansville to Terre Haute,
and that most of the work was completed.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
Iron, Nails and Glass.
First arrival of the season at 1.10
GRANITE STORE
50 TONS IRON, which makes over seventeen
thousand lbs.
100 KEGS NAILS of all sizes, of the best brands.
100 Boxes GLASS, all sizes.
HOES AND FORKS.
150 Doz Genuine Tuttle Seed
50 " " AND other SHOVELS
A large assortment of general Hardware is expected
any day.
HARVEY & FENCIBLES the place for country
gentlemen to erect up to 100 Acres and more fences.
April 8, 1894.

**Fresh Arrival of
NEW GOODS
By Railroad.**

WE have, during the past week, received a large lot of splendid assortment of DRESS GOODS and ordered Shirts, Gown Cloths, Robes, Linen Drapes, De Laines, Calicoes, Bannets, black and blue, Ribbons, Embroidery, Cambrics, Handkerchiefs, Garters, Silks, warranted and contain Positively no French Goods.

A careful selection of them all who want cheap

Country Merchants and Pedlars

will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell at WHOLESALE, as well as RETAIL, at

April 12, 1891. J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
 PRIMA FINE. A splendid assortment of all styles
 of hats from twelve cents to four dollars, by
 March 23 J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
 75 NEW Styles CARBOLS beautiful
 and comfortable. Muslin and Llama, Llama and
 Llama, Llama and Llama, Llama and Llama,
 For stylish J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
 CHAWIN. In great variety of style and price
 at a very cheaply J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.
 CHAWIN. In Express a beautiful assortment
 of all fashionable styles just received with a large
 H. R. Shaw, copy.

[illegible]

J. & C. ORF.
UNIMORDED Underclothes. C. Ross & Son.
J. & C. ORF.
BEAVERES—Eagle, Lion, Gingham, Gingham
 Lawn, and Lawn, latest style.
J. & C. ORF.
W. H. & GLASS—50 boxes of Glass, smooth and
 fine glass, various styles.
W. H. & GLASS.
CARPETS.
 20 Pieces **CARPETS** in various styles, 3 to 5 per yd.
 50 to 100 yd. and figured matting,
 50 to 100 yd. of each, for sale by
 April 15. **J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.**
 Bay, Gloucester, Eng. Gloucester.

REAL ESTATE.

Office for sale E 3 of lot 1514 E. Fort Wayne, N. Y. to treat front on Main street in north city block. Also E 10 S W 4 S E 2 T 20 N 3 S E 1 miles from Fort Wayne, beautifully improved, 100 acres, 10000 bushels of corn cleared and newly set new aluminum timber land. Also W 10 S E 2 E 2 T 20 N 3 S E 1 2 E 1 2 E 1 2 miles from Fort Wayne 1 mile from top of bank road 80000 bushels and well improved, 100 acres, very planted with valuable oak and other trees.

Also lots and orchards in the town of New Haven Conn.

Also 700 acres of rich timbered land in Hills of Adams, Jackson and Wayne towns, Adams Co. N. Y. in Adams, N. Y. in section 12, 13 and 14.

[illegible]

also died in 1860, wife, Mary, daughter,
Madison, Hamilton and three children - left
his only pupil at 18 he went, his wayward.
JOSIE K. CROFTON
Fort Wayne, July 15, 1891.

T. J. BURN PHILADELPHIA 1864 and 1874-1875
died 1880; wife, Elizabeth, daughter, John
and four sons by Wm. T. ADAMS

20 Feb. 16, 1901. No James Burns

WINDY DRAPERY, embroidered, for
ladies, J & G DUFFY

THOMAS DOUGLASS
5 East Street, N. Y.,
IMPORTER AND DEALER

[illegible]

Madison, Indianapolis & Peoria Railroad.

PASADENA Road is now in full operation for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

Passenger Express Train leaves Peru daily at 8:00 A. M., arrives at Indianapolis at 11 A. M., Madison at 1 P. M., where passengers take the Lightning Fast Passenger for Chicago, reaching the city at 5 P. M. Twenty-four hours later it returns to Peru.

Kalamazoo Branch leaves at 7 P. M., arriving at Kalamazoo.

For freight or loading on the cars,

FARE from Peru to Indianapolis \$2.00
do " do " " " " " .45

J. W. R. ELLIS, President.
Indianapolis, Mo. 22d.

Lots in New Haven
I have for Sale EIGHT HUNDRED LOTS IN THE
ANNEX TO NEW HAVEN AND TWENTY-
THREE LOTS IN CONNOR'S ADDITION TO THE
CITY.

I also offer for sale SEVEN OR EIGHTY additional
and great of addition. The entire contains
21 and 22 acres.

This property will be sold on their terms of
payment.

The only town in Allen County, except
Wayne, having both Railroad and Canal water.
New Haven offers many inducements to Merchants
and others seeking business in this country. To
Stamford, via the Washburn Valley, the Farmington
River, and thence through Lake Umbagog. There
will soon be in operation, bringing New Ha-
ven fifteen minutes from Port-Warwick by rail-
road.

Plats of this property can be seen at our office
JOSEPH K. EDGECOCK
Fort Wayne, June 26, 1874.

SILKS.
Gives ready making cakes, 10 each figure
pail 25cs, at very low prices, but
not less. 50 each Silk MAN. HILL'S
For sale by J. W. EDWARDS & Co.
March 25

